

ANTI-SLAVERY FUNDS WANTED.

Attention to the following Circular. Let it not be merely read, laid down, and forgotten. The claims it presents should not be regarded with indifference. They are entitled to serious consideration; and ought to be responded to by prompt and efficient action. Let each one who reads make it his own business to go immediately about the work, and see that something liberal is done by himself and others.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF VERMONT!

Dear Brethren: More than seven years have elapsed since most of us who now constitute the Executive Committee of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society were first called by you to occupy that responsible station. We are not inexpressible of the confidence you have continued to repose in us; and hence it is with perfect freedom that we now lay before you the present state of our Society—its wants and its prospects.

Never, since the commencement of our efforts, have the friends of immediate emancipation had greater cause to hope for the successful termination of their labors; to rejoice in the evidences that they were owned of God and succeeded by the interposition of His providence; and to persevere with renewed zeal and energy in their further prosecution, having the fullest confidence in the harmony of our principles with His will, and the adaptation of our measures to the fulfilment of His purposes—the peaceful overthrow of American Slavery.

Although there are still many and powerful influences, both in church and state, arrayed against us, yet we have abundant assurances, that amidst all opposition, our cause is gradually but surely advancing. Never have we had greater encouragement to persevere in our labors than at the present time. But in order that the committee may preserve the credit of the Society, and meet the reasonable expectations of its friends, they must be immediately furnished with funds sufficient to discharge their present liabilities and enable them to prosecute efficiently and with the best economy their future operations. The publication of the Voice of Freedom, the purchase of books, the redemption of the pledges made to the central organization, and other unavoidable expenditures have involved the Society in an oppressive debt, which will continue to cripple its operations, if not paralyze its efforts until it is removed.

If any are desirous to know more particularly as to the manner in which the debts of the Society have been contracted, we will briefly allude to some of the principle facts in the case. The Society, composed of the Abolitionists of Vermont, by way of responding to urgent calls from the American Society at New-York, voted to raise specified sums, in answer to those calls. In connection with this, delegates have been sent to the meetings of the Parent Society who have there given pledges accordingly. In 1837, the Vermont Society pledged \$2,500—in 1838, \$2000. To redeem the latter pledge, in compliance with the pressing calls of the Parent Society, the Committee hired \$500 on their own responsibility, not doubting that they should be fully sustained in so doing by those who had made the pledge in their associated capacity, and had appointed its agents to accomplish their designs. In 1839 the Society pledged \$2000 to the Parent Society, which the Committee were able to redeem only in part, for want of funds furnished. The same year the Committee found it necessary to purchase the printing establishment of the Voice of Freedom, in order to insure its continuance, which increased the debt. Furthermore, the circulation of the paper fell far short of defraying the expenses of publishing—so that it was necessary to make up the deficiency from the treasury of the So-

ciety, or discontinue the paper, which it was believed the Society wished to have continued, from expressions made from time to time, in the Society's meetings. In 1838 the Society recommended the establishment of Anti-Slavery Libraries, and the Committee engaged in the work; but they have found it impossible so to conduct the matter as to prevent loss. The pecuniary embarrassments of the times have affected the operations of the Society, as they have those of other societies, and the business operations of community, generally.

The Committee are personally responsible for these debts of the Society; the payment of them is immediately and urgently demanded, and we look to the abolitionists of Vermont for prompt relief, with the utmost confidence that we shall not be disappointed. Should any plead the scarcity of money, so long as they can obtain it to pay their own most pressing and honorable debts, let such remember that their honor and their interest are both pledged to meet this debt of the Anti-Slavery Society. Have we not promised to use all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, for the redemption of the slave? Let us consider then how much we owe him pining still in his bondage, and pointing to our solemn pledge to use the utmost of our ability in his behalf. The scarcity of money is the very reason why we should make an extraordinary effort to raise it. You surely will not oblige the few, who, in addition to their full share of the pecuniary responsibilities of the cause, have performed all their labors as Committee without the least pecuniary compensation, to draw the money from their own already exhausted pockets, for the payment of these debts—debts which were contracted in your behalf, by your agents, and for the advancement of your cause.

But we will not enlarge on this point. We are confident we need but acquaint you with the wants of the cause, to induce you to afford timely and sufficient aid. We say then, *The Vermont Anti-Slavery Society is in pressing need of \$2000, to relieve its Executive Committee from their personal liabilities, which they have incurred in their prosecution of the labor which you have imposed upon them. This sum is wanted immediately. We cannot wait till our Agent can visit a large share of the State to obtain it by personal application; and if we could, it would not be the most economical method of raising it. You can as well be your own agents, and thus save to yourselves and the Society the expense of employing one.*

We earnestly entreat every local society, and every abolitionist in the State, immediately to forward their share of the above sum, and save the Society from disgrace and the Committee from suffering. Let none excuse themselves, by saying that they have received but little if any of the benefits of the expenditures by which the debt was accumulated. It has every dollar been faithfully applied to the cause, according to the best judgment of the Committee; and they have acted under the implied pledge of all the abolitionists of the State to sustain them.

Wait not one for another: But let an efficient financial committee be appointed in each town. And as fast as the sums subscribed by societies or neighborhoods are collected, send them on without delay, to B. F. Hassall, Cornwall, Treasurer of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Vt. A. S. Society.
Middlebury, March 3, 1842.

American Temperance Society.
L. C. KEELER of Monkton, informs me, I am happy to say, that he has "taken all intoxicating drinks from his house, and is keeping a Temperance House." The work goes on nobly. Success to friend Keeler. Let him be remembered by all the friends of the cause who pass that way.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from beseeching T. W. Keeler, who keeps a public house in Salisbury, to imitate the good example of his brother.

Must not get forward of the Church.

One day last week, being in Addison County, I fell in company with a man who was a stranger to me. After a few words were exchanged by way of self introduction, our conversation turned on the subject of Temperance. He assured me that he was a great friend to Temperance; but he was opposed to Temperance Societies; and he would have me know that he was no hypocrite—so he must tell me plainly that he was in the habit of drinking occasionally, what he thought he needed! I asked for his objections to Temperance Societies. One of his principal objections, was, that they "get forward of the church"! The church must have the lead—he did not believe in having societies or individuals get forward of the church! It would not do.

The thing here brought to light I have seen in practice; and have heard preaching that led to it. But I do not now recollect to have heard it advocated before, in so many words. Now if, on the one hand, the church will not lead in Temperance, Anti-Slavery, Moral Reform, Non-Resistance—in a word, moral and religious reformation in general; and if, on the other hand, the church may not be led—what, I ask, is to be done? what is to become of the wretched victims of depraved appetite, the pining bondmen, the miserable beings whose "feet go down to death" and whose "steps take hold on hell," the poor, pitiable men-slaves and other victims of lust and sin? Is not the so-called church which occupies such a position in danger of the wo pronounced against those who shut up the kingdom of heaven against men, neither going in themselves, nor suffering them that are entering to go in?

Letter from Brother Baldwin.

Dear brother Murray—I have thought it might be interesting to your readers to hear that God has been reviving his work at the north. I attended a protracted meeting in Troy, in November last, where brother Nichols is laboring. The meeting was interesting. A goodly number were hopefully converted, and backsliders were reclaimed. The last I heard, 13 had been baptized and added to the church.

I also attended a meeting of 20 days at Williamstown with brother Blood, the pastor of the church. God poured out his spirit—there were 30 or 40 conversions—a number have been baptized—I know not how many.

I am now at Vershire. Have been engaged in a protracted meeting 8 days.—God is pouring out his spirit and sinners are converted daily.

Yours, &c. JONA. BALDWIN.

Vershire, Feb. 28, 1842.

The Address to the Slaves.

This article is receiving considerable attention in different quarters. The New York Evangelist closes an argument on the subject as follows:

"If then such be the nature of the principle, and such be the peculiar position of the slave, the right to escape, and to avail himself of the property of his enemies for the purpose of escaping, seems to be an original right, lying back of all the foundations of *meum and tuum*, or of the division of goods, which rests alone on municipal law. Such taking of goods as the Convention recommend, is, therefore, entirely free of the guilt of theft, both by the law of nature, and the unchangeable law of God. The question, therefore, is it a sin to steal? which the New York Observer raises in view of this case, does not belong to the subject. The convention have not authorized theft, if the above argument is valid.

IS IT A SIN TO STEAL? Let that question be repeated. Is it a sin to take so much food as we need to satisfy the gnawings of extreme hunger? Blackstone decides that it is. Is it then a sin to take a whole man, body and mind, and force him from his native country, and sell him as the property of another? Is it a sin to pay that thief and robber his price, and then carry out the deed?

Is it a sin to appropriate the whole of that slave's labor according as we please? Is it a sin to lay our claim upon his children and his children's children? Is it a sin to carry out that robber's claim, by selling the slave or his wife, or his children, to the highest bidder, for the sake of gain? Is it a sin to frame iniquity by a law, and to establish a system of legislation authorizing these enormities? Is it a sin to sanction and tolerate such conduct and such laws in the church of God? Is it a sin for religious men and religious papers to apologize for these abominations? We repeat the question, IS IT A SIN TO STEAL? Let that question resound far and wide, until it penetrate the parlor of every slaveholder, the heart of every slave driver in every cotton field, the bosom of every Southern legislator, the halls of national government, and the altars of every church. Is it a sin to steal,

and sanction stealing—to rob, and sanction robbery? Let those "few religious papers" which are still willing to wipe the feet of the slaveholder, prepare to answer."

Temperance Meeting.

It was my intention to report some of the remarks made in the evening meeting, at the Baptist House, during that part of the simultaneous anniversary. But I allowed the space to be too much filled up before I got about it last week; and have done the same again this week. There is only room left now for the resolutions, the first of which was adopted at the time, and the other two at a subsequent meeting:

Resolved, That the time has come, when the chief hindrance to the consummation of the great and glorious reformation in which we are engaged, are to be found more in the heart, than in the head—more in wrong motives and feelings, than in wrong views and convictions.

Resolved, That universal observation proves that signing the Temperance pledge, and using influence to get others to do the same, is the proper test of attachment to the cause.

Resolved, Therefore, that those who think, or profess to think, that they are friendly to the cause of temperance, and yet refuse to sign the pledge, and to exert such influence, have occasion to examine their hearts to know if they are not deceiving themselves.

Thank brother Knapp, late Editor of the Voice of Freedom, for a letter received by him from Jonathan S. Green, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, and forwarded for insertion in the Telegraph. It shall have a place early. It came too late for this week.

Brother Churchill's series of communications shall commence next week.

CONGRESS.

Friday, Feb. 18, 1842.
Among the interesting petitions presented on Monday, was one by Mr. Stewart, of Illinois, from citizens of Chicago, praying for an appropriation to complete the harbor of that city. It states that eight years ago the place was a wilderness; it has now from 5 to 6000 inhabitants; its imports per annum, \$1,500,000; exports, 358,362; a monthly average of 150 vessels enter and leave the harbor, &c.

Mr. Arnold, of Tenn., presented the memorial of John M. Kennedy and others, of the city of Philadelphia, asking that J. Q. Adams may have one month to prepare his defence against the accusations of Mr. Marshall's resolutions, and that his defence be printed for the use of the House.

THE CREOLE.

The Senators cannot keep this case out of their minds. It was discussed again on Wednesday, in connection with a debate on our relations with Mexico, designed, it is understood, to prepare the way for Mr. Waddy Thompson's operations at Mexico, in favor of the annexation of Texas, by reviving and exaggerating our controversy with Mexico. The Intelligencer publishes a second legal article from Conway Robinson, Esq., of Richmond, correcting an error of the first in regard to the claim we have, under the laws of England, for the surrender of the nineteen "hero mutineers," to be tried for crime. His argument that no such claim exists is conclusive.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.

The House, on Tuesday, took up and passed a bill extending for one year the time during which the banks of the District are allowed to pay out the notes of non-specie-paying banks. Mr. Underwood made a short speech, saying, the people of the District owed the banks about two millions; the time in which the banks were allowed to pay out to Virginia and Maryland paper would expire on the first of March, and of course they would no longer receive such paper, and the people would have to pay in specie. He did not state that one great reason why the Virginia and Maryland banks do not resume, and cannot resume, and never can resume, is that their capital is to a very large extent invested in the domestic slave trade, and they cannot get it back again. We want somebody on the floor who will watch such things. The bill passed, 97 to 73. So, the crash of the negro-dealers is postponed a little longer.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The suggestion of Col. Henderson, that an additional guard is needed to protect the depots of arms at the Southern Navy Yards against a slave insurrection, has been responded to by the Navy Committee. Mr. Fessenden reported a bill for increasing the Marine Corps to a brigade, and building barracks at the South.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Speaker White continues to profit by the dressing he received in the Acomac letter for having dared to appoint a majority of non-slaveholders on this committee. The vacancy created by the resignation of Homes, Chapman and Cooper, has been filled with the names of Stuart, of Va.; Carthers, of Tenn.; and Meriweather, of Georgia.

Morday, Feb. 21, 1842.
This day, by the rules, is appropriated to resolutions, and the members are called by States for that purpose.

MAINE.—Mr. Fessenden offered his promised resolution, rescinding the 21st rule of the House—the Gag—but objection being made, it was laid over for another day, according to the rules is such cases.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of excluding from our ports vessels coming from British ports or places where American vessels are not allowed to enter.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Christian Reflector.

Four Thousand Dollars Lost.

A lady belonging to the Baptist church, and who resided in the vicinity of New Hampton in this state, had made her will, giving all her property to the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, but finding that Board so wedded to slavery, she made another, and gave it to the Free will Baptist Board for Foreign Missions; with directions to expend what part thereof they might think best in the cause of Abolition. The lady recently died, and her executor is collecting her debts, which amount to about four thousand dollars, and has notified the legatees of the bequest. Within a few days, they have had a meeting in this village, and contemplate expending one half the money in supporting Anti-Slavery lecturers in New Hampshire and Maine. Here is a dead loss of \$4000 to the Baptist Foreign Mission Society; and for what? For the good reason that the Board of Managers of said society lend the whole weight of their influence to crush the poor slave; lend their influence to support the tyrant monsters in sundering the nearest and dearest ties of our common nature; lend their influence to make thousands of heathen at home, and send them to hell from this land of gospel light, for the bare hope of evangelizing one heathen in foreign lands. How many such four thousands will it take to balance the ten thousand which last spring was promised from Alabama, if the Triennial Convention would expel the abolitionists from the Missionary Board? And here I would ask, where is that \$10,000 which was said to be locked up, but ready to be paid over to the Board upon the aforesaid terms? The terms were complicated with; but where is the money? I have been looking into the Magazine every month since the meeting of the Convention, to see if the promise has been fulfilled, till I am satisfied that they never had it to pay over; it was one of the pious men-stealer's boasting promises, made to be broken. How many more \$2,000 and \$4,000 the Board will lose by their subservience to the slaveholding portion of the Baptist church, time alone will show.

JOHN B. WOOD.

Great Falls, N.H., Feb. 16, 1842.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1842.

Mr. Clay's resignation as U. S. Senator was transmitted to Ky. by yesterday's mail, to take effect on the 31st day of March next. On the 1st of April the Legislature of that State will elect or appoint Mr. Crittenden to fill the vacancy.

T. M.

SLANDER.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none who are actively engaged in the business pursuits of life. Have you had a bad fellow in your employment, and discharged him—he goes round and slanders you; refuse another some very modest boon which he has asked, he goes round and slanders; let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders. In fine, we would not give a cent for a person who is not slandered; he shows that he is either a milk sop or a fool. No—no—earn a bad name by a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.—*Christian Reflector*.

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.—The Presbyterian house of worship on Second Avenue was sold on Monday week by order of Chancery, and purchased by the Roman Catholics for \$12,150.

The property on Canal st., formerly belonging to Dr. Eastburn's Church, was not long since purchased by the same people, and they have already erected upon it a handsome structure which is almost completed.—*Baptist Advocate*.

IMPROVED VERSION OF SCRIPTURE.—We see by the Observer that its editors have received a prospectus of an "improved version" of the Bible, which "is to be published at the office of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, for David Bernard, proprietor."—*Id*

A full pill of ley [lye] with a piece of copperas half as big as a hen's egg boiled in it, will produce a fine nankeen color, which will not wash out. This is very useful for the linings of bed quilts, comforters, &c.—*N. H. Baptist Register*.

RIGHTS OF DECISION.—In the state of Illinois there is a law which provides that "every black and mulatto person who shall be found in this state, without an authenticated certificate of freedom, shall be deemed a runaway slave, and may be committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be, after having advertised the same for the space of six weeks, and no proof of his freedom being made, to hire him out from month to month for the space of one year," &c.

Recently a colored man named Daniel, arrested under this law, sued out a habeas corpus, and at the hearing Judge Treat, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, decided that the law was unconstitutional and void, and ordered Daniel to be discharged.—*N. Y. Spec*.

STATUARY MARBLE.—The friends of the fine arts will be gratified to learn that an extensive quarry of pure Statuary Marble has been discovered in the town of Brandon, Vt. Specimens of it in its natural and polished state, may be seen at the Marble Manufactory of Thomas J.

Bayley, on the corner of Bench & Fourth streets. We shall no longer be indebted to the quarries of Italy for this beautiful article, as an abundant supply will soon be obtained for the increasing demand for sculpture and other purposes. This is the only quarry yet discovered in this country, which receives a polish equal to the Italian, and this is thought to be even superior to it. This quarry has been secured by some gentlemen in this city, who are making preparations to supply the wants of this country.—*Boston Journal*.

Notice.

EXTRACTS
From Rev. Mr. Benedict's Circular soliciting documents for his History of the Baptists.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Mission abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in case of their absence, by any other person.—Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of all religions, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

All communications to be sent to D. Benedict, Post Master, Pawtucket, R. I.

Papers in the country please to copy the above.

The Northern Light;

Devoted to Free Discussion, and to the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Miscellaneous Literature and General Intelligence.

This Publication has been before the public for nearly a year, and its merits are too well understood, to need an extended notice. It is unique in its design, its columns being thrown open to correspondents on both sides of disputed questions of public policy. All party discussions are rigorously excluded; and it is believed that no other paper contains in so condensed a shape, a greater variety of valuable and interesting matter. It is conducted by John A. Dix, Alonzo Potter, T. Romeyn Beck, Gilson Hawley, Thos. W. Olcott, Amos Dean and Edward C. Delavan.

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TERMS.
For a single copy, one year, - - \$1
For 6 copies, - - - - - \$5
For 100 copies, - - - - - \$75
Payable always in advance.
The 1st volume ends with the March No. The first No. of the 2nd volume will be issued on the 15th of April, 1842.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

R. Mumford, Monkton,	2 00
R. Nichols, Barre,	2 00
T. R. Hoar, Chester,	2 00
F. A. Edwards,	7 00
E. M. Perry, Plainfield,	2 00
J. A. Spear, Brimfield,	1 00
L. Adams, Ludlow,	1 00
J. L. Scott, Bristol,	1 00

MARRIED.

In Whiting, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Ira Bentley, DAVID ALLEN KETCHAM of Sudbury to PROBIE HUBBARD of the former place.—*Com*.
In this town, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. A. Thomas, J. B. HUSTON of Vergennes, (formerly of Middlebury College) to Miss MARIAN B. ARNOLD, of the former place.—*Com*.

DIED.

In Sudbury, on the 17th ult. MARIA H., wife of Wm. Smith, and daughter of Rev. Samuel Howe aged 34 years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—*Com*.

Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution.

The second quarter, in the First Term of the Academic year of this Institution, will commence on Monday, Feb. 28th. The Female Department connected with this Seminary, will open on Wednesday, March 9th, under the superintendence of Miss LOUISA H. BIGGS, of Boston, as Preceptress. This lady is the daughter of Professor A. Briggs—now of Middlebury, Mass. Having enjoyed the best advantages that our country affords, in both the solid and ornamental branches of Female Education, we cherish the most confident expectation, that young Ladies and Misses under her instruction will have superior facilities for perfecting the accomplishments which, when possessed, pre-eminently adorn the Female Character.

Special attention will be given to music and French—also to a class preparing to teach summer schools. Punctuality at the opening of each Department very desirable.

Competent Assistants employed always when necessary.

TUITION.
Common English Branches, \$3.00
Higher, do do 4.00
The Ancient Classics, 4.50
French—including English branches, 5.00
Extra for Drawing, or Painting, 1.00
Incidental expenses, not exceeding .25
Music—Piano Forte, (including use of instrument), 8.00
Special attention may be expected by young gentlemen in a course of preparation for college, C. C. BISBEE, Principal.
Brandon, March 7th, 1842.

DERBY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Spring Term

Of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 8th of March next. Mr. Hovey and Miss ARRA will continue to take charge of their respective departments. Tuition and board as usual. Several rooms to let to those who wish to board themselves. LEM L. RICHMOND, Secretary.
Derby, Feb. 10, 1842.